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THE editors of the AGRICULTURAL STUDENT wish to make this a valuable and practical paper for its readers. Inquiries will gladly be received, and prompt attention given them in the columns of this paper. Feeding rations will be worked out free of charge, and in all matters we will do our best to make the paper well worth the subscription price.

FOR an unavoidable reason several copies of our paper of the last issue failed to reach their destination as soon as we would have desired them to. But now, since everything has been started, we hope to be able to have the paper reach our subscribers at the proper time. If for some reason any of our subscribers do not receive their paper, they would confer a favor by informing us at once.

The *Lantern* seems to be unable to comprehend the meaning of economical cows. Cows, just like other beings can be wasteful or saving if they choose. As for economical being applied to persons alone, we might add that many persons are no more able to practice economy or to understand its meaning than the cow. Say what you will, you cannot detract any of the glory from this noble beast or, as Prof. Lazenby puts it, "The lion is still king of beasts, but the cow is boss."

The total registration at the University this fall term is, at the present writing, 694, and every day new names are being added. The above list shows that seventy-six students have entered the School of Agriculture. Forty-three counties are represented and four states besides Ohio, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and California. Of the above number, thirty-five are new students and thirty-eight have been students here before. The fact that so large a proportion of the students who enter return to complete the course of study is encouraging and gratifying.

The School of Agriculture of the University offers three courses of study; one two year course, known as the short course in agriculture, and two four year courses, one in agriculture and the other in horticulture and forestry. All these courses have many studies in common, but are sufficiently different to meet the varying needs of the students. The students are distributed as follows: *Two-year course*, first year, 21; second year, 9. *Four-year course*, freshman, 21; sophomore, 7; junior, 7; senior, 3, making 35 in the short courses and 38 in the full four-year courses. One of the students in horticulture is a young lady. The AGRICULTURAL STUDENT takes this opportunity of calling the attention of young ladies to this attractive field of work and to the admirable opportunity for its study at this institution.

OF all things of beauty at the State Fair, nothing was more beautiful or attractive than the exhibit in the art gallery of the agricultural products that were brought from the World's Fair. The exhibit consisted of birds, grains and seeds, artistic in every respect and very complete.

In viewing the exhibit, at the time we wondered why it was not brought to the University instead of being taken to the fair grounds. Here at the University it would be invaluable to the the students of zoology and agriculture. The exhibit, placed where it is, can be seen only a few days during the year; if it was here it would be of use and value every day in the year. Besides, here is the proper place for such exhibits, and not at a place where for three hundred and sixty days out of three hundred and sixty-five, they are not seen at all. If this matter was properly brought before the legislature we have little doubt that it would not be promptly attended to.

THE STUDENT has a strong bit of advice for every new man in college. By all means join a literary society. It matters not which one you join. For practical purposes one is as good as another. But join one. Do not allow yourself to be influenced by the laziness and apathy of a few older students.

Literary societies are and always have been one of the most beneficial features of college life. They serve as a means of balancing up a man, by cultivating precisely those faculties which the class room leaves uncultivated. In the literary society the student passes through a sort of fermentation—a putting of his knowledge into practical use. It is only experience and friction with the minds of others that will profit you.

The reason that so few take part in literary work is not on account of apathy or excessive work but lies entirely with the habit of the man. By remaining out of a literary society

you are losing an immense advantage, and ought we not say you will be held responsible for your indifference?

Join by all means and plunge into the society work and receive not only a blessing for yourself but also for the society in which you are placed.

Mr. Oscar Bailey, Tacoma, Belmont county, Ohio, has been employed as assistant dairy teacher in the School of Agriculture. Mr. Bailey is the son of Mr. L. P. Baily, the well-known breeder and dairyman, whose whole output of gilt edged butter from a large herd goes to private families in Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh.

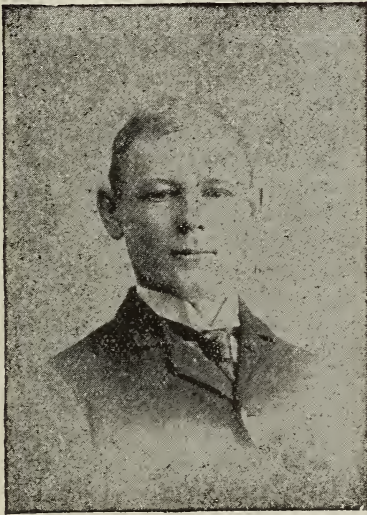
Mr. Oscar Bailey worked two winters under the instruction of a Swedish butter maker and afterwards had complete charge of his father's creamery. Last winter he was a student at the Wisconsin Dairy School and his work there is highly commended by Professor Henry. Mr. Bailey was formerly a student of Friend's College, where he made a good record.

IT IS a question to many farmers whether they should feed wheat or corn to their hogs. Considering the present prices of wheat and corn, and the relative food value of each, one can be as profitably fed as the other. Wheat is about seven per cent. heavier per bushel than corn; it contains more protein and is better for growing animals. Now, the question is, which of these foods will produce the greatest gain and make the choicest meat? Corn has always been the great food for hogs; its value predominates in making fat. Wheat, on the other hand, tends to develop muscle and lean meat. In a word then, if a person desires to produce hogs rich in fat, it would be best to feed corn. Wheat as a food, on the other hand, would be likely to produce lean and less fat. The best quality of pork requires both lean and fat. A food ration consisting of wheat and corn, in nearly equal proportions, would tend to produce a choicer product than if either was fed alone.

EDWARD ORTON, JR.

**The Director of the Department
of Ceramics and Clay Work-
ing at Ohio State Uni-
versity.**

Edward Orton, jr., was born in 1863 at Chester, N. Y. He was fitted for college in the Columbus schools and the preparatory department of the University.



EDWARD ORTON, JR.

Entered University in 1880, in the course of mining engineering and graduated in 1884. In the summer of 1883 he was employed on the geological survey of Ohio and in the winter in preparation of report on clays of Ohio, in Vol. V, *Geology of Ohio*.

He took up mining engineering in the Hocking Valley coal field at Buchtel in 1885.

In 1886 he was promoted to chemist of Hocking Coal and Iron Co. In 1887 he was chemist of the Columbus Steel Co. He was placed in charge of Bessie Furnace in 1888 and made a pronounced success of the management.

For a short time in 1889 he had charge of a furnace in Virginia, and

afterward, Mr. Orton became manager of the Hallwood Paving Block Works, in Columbus, and had over one hundred men under his control.

At this time he wrote the second report on clays and clay industries for the Ohio Geological Survey, chapter appearing in Vol. VI, Part I. This report is widely known, and called for even in foreign countries..

Induced by larger salary he undertook the management of a large paving block works at Cloverport, Ky., in 1891.

During the winter of 1893-94, Mr. Orton was very active in securing appropriation for putting clay working on a level with other technical industries, by the creation of a chair in the University. He was appointed in June to occupy the present position.

Agriculture in Common Schools.

From time immemorial agriculture has been the leading and noblest profession.

The newly created father of mankind was placed in the garden to dress and to keep it; "banished from that garden," he was still to till the ground from which he was taken. Some people of to-day have a false notion of the merits of agriculture. Many think that anyone can farm and farm well, though he be ignorant and though he know nothing of the business in which he is working. What would we say of a banker running a bank who has no knowledge of his business, or a doctor practicing medicine with no knowledge of physiology or therapeutics, would we not laugh at them?

The same is true of the farmer. When he educates himself so as to cope successfully with men in other professions he will receive the reward and that place of honor belonging to him.

Agriculture is the leading profession of the globe; it feeds more people, furnishes more happy homes and a more generous people than any other profession. In this capacity it has great responsibilities. If agriculture

would stop, the wheels of the government would necessarily stop. Every thing would be at a standstill. Much is expected of agriculture!

And yet what is being done to increase the knowledge of farmers' sons and daughters? Are they to continue in the same furrow that their fathers have trod? Should not something be done to give them a knowledge of the principles underlying agriculture? True, agricultural colleges have been started for this object of imparting agricultural knowledge, but this is inadequate. It is folly to think that one-half of the children in America could attend these colleges. The only answer is by the common schools. Agriculture should be taught there. There is no better time for teaching and instilling nature's courses and laws upon the youth than when they are attending the common schools, and where could we suspect of a better place? When a better time than on the farm when the youth grows from child to man, where the air is sweetened with ozone and perfume of the fruitful blossoms. When is there a better time than when the child is drinking the sweet milk and eating the ripe fruit or tumbling over the fresh mown-hay, or even chopping wood or following the plow? Education of this kind—practical teaching in agriculture—would be more valuable than any other. Certainly, a study of agriculture would develop the mind as well as any of the common branches, and how much sooner it could be put into practice. Any boy or girl would be able to understand such instruction; nature would begin to unfold to them. The experiment performed at school could be repeated at home with the independence and individuality of the scholar. In so doing a boy or girl would be more likely to acquire habits of industry and usefulness and grow up as a well developed man and woman. Either would see and feel that there is more in agriculture than what he really thought there was. A less number of boys would leave the farm. The

brighter ones would remain and help to develop agriculture to its highest plane, and in so doing would serve themselves, their fellows and their country in the highest degree.

Clayworkers School.

TO THE EDITOR:—

Your readers may possibly be interested to know that the University opens to the public this year a department of scientific study and scientific instruction, new not only to us in this State, but novel to the educational institutions of this country. I refer to the "Clayworkers School," as it is known to the public, or to the "Ceramic Course," as it is known at the University.

A great deal of agitation has gone on in clay manufacturing circles for a year past in regard to this subject; over the feasibility of an educational project in such an industry as clay-working; and also, I regret to say, over the desirability of any attempt to infuse new life and new methods in that most ancient of arts. And since the scheme strikes fire from the clayworkers themselves, it is not a cause for surprise that the general public receive the idea with some reserve, not to say skepticism.

But, the facts which the friends of this movement brought forward in their fight for recognition are worthy of a moment's time from anyone.

Firstly. Ohio is the leading clay-working State of the Union. She leads absolutely in pottery manufacture. She leads in sewer and hollow goods, in paving brick. She is second only to Pennsylvania in the manufacture of firebrick and the bulk and variety of her clay manufactures is not equaled in the land. On this account it behooves us to take the lead in movements of this kind.

Secondly. It is the chief mineral industry of our State. Our clays are worth more than our coals and vastly more than our iron ores. The present value of output places clay wares ahead of either coal, iron or stone.

Thirdly. It is the only important mineral industry which has received but little of the attention of scientific observers and it is almost the only technical industry without a worthy technical literature. Also it is almost the only technical industry without an official center for the reception and diffusion of the knowledge and progress of the art. No schools exist for the express purpose, and none have existed heretofore offering even an *opportunity* to a clayworker who wants to enter his life work equipped to undertake it abreast of his competitors.

These facts will argue to some people that there is nothing worthy in the business; that it has not been elevated to the rank of a profession, as iron working has been, because it did not deserve to be so dignified, etc. But such is not the case. There is *no* business to-day, requiring more knowledge, more care, more skill, more taste, more unceasing application than that of a master potter, or for that matter of a leader in any of the well known lines of clay manufacture.

The real reason for the absence of of literature and the scarcity of scientific research in this field lies in the unstable and variable composition and properties of clays. This renders their successful treatment a matter of hazard and of unceasing experiment and in the past, those who have reached the position of profitable success have been loth to distribute their hard-earned experience, and those who have had the literary ability and inclination to state facts well, have seldom had the fundamental knowledge and practical experience from which to speak.

The utility of this new department will prove itself, I think, in several ways. Ultimately, it will furnish a new class of clayworkers; men who enter their business trained for it and who can apply to its problems the use of modern scientific methods of study. It will also make us more independent of the skill of foreign labor and foreign dealers. We buy our colors

abroad and we hire foreigners to use them very largely in American shops. It will even help the present generation of clayworkers, by encouraging them to freer association and to interchange of ideas.

In fact this school is to its industry what the agricultural courses and experiment stations are to the farming classes. Have *they* been successful?

EDWARD ORTON, JR.

Dairy Tests.

The amount of butter fat, solids not fat, or of milk that a cow can give seems to depend upon who is doing the testing. The great capacity of cows as reported by some owners has never been approximated in public tests. The following results, taken from the tests made by the Ohio Experiment Station for the State Fair, will show what the best cows in Ohio can do. These tests are made by disinterested parties, and at the homes of the owners of the cows. This year there was only three cows in the test; Very Much, a Jersey cow, owned at the Lake Home Stock Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and two Holsteins, Peteima 2d and Hilton Maid, both owned by W. B. Smith & Son, Columbus. The following are the results:

	Lbs. Milk	Butter Fat	Solids not Fat
Very Much	44.75	2.06	4.34
Peteima 2d.....	57.33	1.66	4.83
Hilton Maid.....	57.75	1.59	5.05

It will be noticed that no cow excelled in more than one thing. Also that the butter fat does not have the same proportion to the solids—not fat—in one cow that it does in another. In this test the butter fat in the milk would not tell the proportion of cheese making material in it.

If it is convenient, press the straw to be used for bedding. It handles so much easier and is nearly if not altogether as cheap as hauling from stack when needed. If baled it may be more easily stored in or near the stable.

In our dairy the quantity of milk given by each cow is carefully determined and recorded at each milking. It is wonderful how easy it is to do this with a pair of milk-scales. Great difference in cows is found. Through its purchasing agent the department bought for \$50, a not-at-all-handsome grade Jersey cow. This cow was placed in the herd August 11, 1893, and up to August 1, 1894, when she was still milking, had given 9,317 pounds of milk. A gallon of milk weighs eight pounds and ten ounces, but when retailed by the quart and pint it takes about nine and one-third third pounds to make a gallon. It will be readily seen from this that there was sold about one thousand gallons of milk from this cow. This milk is retailed on an average of rather more than twenty-five cents per gallon. In other words, the cow cost fifty dollars, gave in less than one year milk that retailed for at least \$250, and the department has the cow left, due to calve about the first of October.

If it has not been done, most pasture may be benefited by planking and harrowing. For this purpose we use four fence rails nailed together side by side and tied behind a light smoothing harrow. If the work is started after a rain, going once over the pasture, will do the work well. One man with a good team can go over about ten acres in half a day, at this time of the year. If done a little earlier, this dragging does a great deal of good. It will loosen up those places where there is no grass so that the conditions will be better for a new start. It breaks up and scatters the manure which might smother the grass under it.

The amonia escaping from the droppings of the poultry is very valuable, why not save it and at the same time do away with the disagreeable odor by sprinkling a litte muck or dry dirt over the droppings every week.

A Troublesome Weed.

[PROF. WM. R. LAZENBY.]

One of the worst weeds on the University grounds this season is the prickly lettuce, (*lactuca scariola*.) This pest is an introduction from Europe and has been known in this country for at least twenty-five years. In 1878 it was observed at Toledo, and this is believed to be its first appearance in Ohio. One year later it was noticed at Painesville, and was first discovered here on the University grounds, in Columbus, in 1882.

It appears to find the soil and climate of Ohio especially congenial and grows with unusual luxuriance.

During the present summer I have received numerous letters of inquiry concerning this weed, and it is now found widely distributed throughout the State.

By several it has been mistaken for the Russian thistle, a very different and probably more pestiferous weed.

The prickly lettuce is a leafy stemmed plant, growing from three to five feet high. The leaves are alternate and clasp the stem at the base. They are from four to seven inches long, and average about one inch in width. The irregular edges of the leaf as well as the middle are beset with prickles.

The Russian thistle on the other hand, has small, downy, green leaves, and branches profusely, forming a dense bush-like plant. Instead of prickles upon the leaves it has numerous sharp spines on the main stem and branches. This weed has not yet to my knowledge made its appearance in Ohio.

Probably there are few of our weedy plants in which the natural provisions for the dispersal of the seed are better than in the prickly lettuce.

In the first place the seed is very abundant. There is an average of about ten fully matured seeds in each head. An average sized plant contains at least 800 heads. I have counted over 1,000 on each of several different

plants. Taking the smaller number will give 8,000 seeds per plant.

When we realize that on many of the vacant lots in the city of Columbus, where plants occupy almost every square foot of the land, it is no wonder that the University grounds have become badly infested.

Again, each one of the seeds when matured is furnished with a parachute, or a downy appendage called pappus, by means of which the wind can readily carry it to a greater distance.

As the seeds ripen at different times, and the wind blows in different directions, a single plant if left undisturbed may in one season seed an area of several acres.

The most practical remedy for the prickly lettuce is consecutive cuttings throughout the year. Cut the plants off before the period of blooming, and be sure to do the work often enough, and thorough enough to prevent any of the plants from going to seed.

Surface Irrigation.

The dry seasons that we have had enforce upon the minds of horticulturalists the necessity of means for artificial means of watering garden crops. Some gardeners are so fortunately located as to be able to use the water works of cities and towns for this purpose. Others have on their premises natural springs which may be manipulated so as to fulfill such requirements. But wells in connection with wind force-pumps are most extensively used at the present time. The water is forced into large, elevated tanks, and pipes from these convey it to any part of the garden. Wind power is found unsatisfactory; however, during long spells of calm and hot weather air engines are sometimes substituted to overcome this difficulty. This latter system is used so extensively and meets with such good satisfaction that it is probably impracticable in this section to irrigate from natural water courses as is practiced in the west.

J. S. HINE.

How to Hustle Tomatoes.

Sow the seed (Livingston's Beauty) first week in February. Transplant first week in March, 2x3 inches. Again, in cold frame to harden, first week in April, 4x6 inches. Plant in field as the weather will permit from 5th to 15th of May. Setting the plants with shade nearly to the first blossom stalk. It does not injure them in the least to be set slanting, 4x2 feet. Mulch with coarse manure as you plant. As soon as plants are well established, prune all side branches off, leaving blossom stalks and terminal bud. Make a trellis for each row, using 1 inch iron piping, (obtained from old iron dealers), cut into posts of 6 feet in length, drive in ground 2 feet, 60 to 70 feet apart in row. Stretch wire to each row, beginning at further end from wire coil or spool and wrapping once around each interweaving post, about 2 to 3 inches from top end. Use a plastering lath for a stake, one to each plant; drive into the soil lightly and fasten to wire with double pointed tacks. Continue pruning the plants and tying to lath as they grow; twice below the wire and once above it. Then let the plant branch.

Advantages of the method are: The fruit ripens two to three weeks earlier than ordinary plants of same age. From 20 to 40 per cent. larger than ordinary fruit. A larger yield per acre by 10 to 20 per cent. Fruit easy to pick, and always clean, less liable to rot.

Disadvantages are: It requires more labor and more plants per acre. The fruit has a tendency to be more irregular.

W. S. TURNER.

Cabbage worms have been successfully combatted in the University gardens this season by using a mixture of Pyrethrum and Land Plaster in the proportion of one pound of the former to one hundred pounds of the latter. The mixture was applied with a large pepper box.

Swine vs. Other Farm Products.

This branch of farming has not received the attention it should have, at least what it deserves. Not much has been written about swine raising or much attention given to it by the mass of our farmers.

In this short article I want to bring before the people the true value of this line of work and show that it should receive as much attention as the other branches of agriculture, by the writers who have made a success at raising hogs. Many think there can be no money in raising hogs because it is not new or that hogs do not bring high prices like fast horses, fine butter cows, or fine wool sheep. I know good industrious farmers who have made money and made it easier than the average dairy farmer. The raisers of swine have been slow about reporting the results, and, in consequence, the swine industry has not received the work in this State it has in the west. There are many who think few are making money by swine raising; but this is not the case. When hogs are compared to cattle and other farm products for profit, at first glance one thinks they are not up with the other just because swine are used for nothing but pork. Owing to the tariff, amount raised and minor reasons, cattle and dairy products are continually going up and down; the same is true of sheep. It is not so with hogs as we are the only people that raise them to any great extent. Our pork is used all over the world, wherever pork is used. This nation is a great pork-eating people. It must all be furnished by the farmers of the United States, and we can raise it cheaper than any other country.

That the hog can not be raised on pasture or rough forage crops as can the steer or the sheep, is known by every one. They must have grain, such as corn; or if wheat falls to a like basis with corn, as it now is, it will help to do this work of feeding our large amount of swine. Corn has been

the principle food for the American hog; that is why the North Central States have furnished nearly all of the hogs that have went into market. These are the corn raising states.

The average Ohio farmer, thinks he must have wheat in his rotation, especially on the poorer clay soils. At the price of wheat there is not much money in raising it to sell. It has been proven by many experiments in different parts of the country that there is money in feeding wheat to hogs. There was a report of such an experiment given in the last issue of this paper. Have a regular rotation of corn, wheat if you wish, and clover, and there is money in it for any one that will manage it as they would any other kind of farming. Many farmers in the state are making money by this kind of farming. Some dairy farmers have hogs for a "second thing," that is all right for them. Ohio raises a large amount of corn and wheat. The most of these crops should be fed at home, and the hogs are the stock to feed it to.

Experiments are continually being made by different farmers and experiment stations, to find out the best way to feed wheat. Experiments will be conducted here at the University continually, and results reported in this journal.

O. S. U. Poultry House.

Until about one year ago, the absence of a poultry department was felt at the Ohio State University. Then it was that the first move was made toward the addition of such a department. Since then, two poultry houses have been erected, the two having a capacity of 400 hens in winter and 300 in summer. Of the equipments we have one 200 egg incubator and four brooders.

The houses are in two sections, one having ten divisions and the other sixteen. The house with ten divisions was built one year ago, and is eighty feet by ten, running east and west with the roof slanting north, nine and

one-half feet high in front and six and one-half in the rear. It is ceiled six and one-half feet from the ground; an aisle three feet wide extends through the entire length, along the north side of the house. The remaining width of seven feet is divided every eight feet, thus making pens 7x8 feet. Under the roosts are benches or platforms, five feet long and two feet wide, and about two feet from the ground. The roosts may be removed at any time, and the droppings taken out. Just outside each pen is a yard 16x6. These yards are enclosed by a board fence two feet high, and have wire netting over the top to prevent the chickens from flying out. I will mention now that this house was built more especially for the lighter and flying breeds.

The new house that was built this summer is on about the same plan, except it is one foot wider and not ceiled. The aisle is one foot wider, the nest boxes are fastened to the side of the room and extend one foot into the aisle. The lid to the boxes can be raised and the eggs removed without disturbing the hens.

If any of the readers of this paper would like to see some experiments tried we should be pleased to hear from them.

We have only had a poultry department one year, but are making good progress now, having twenty-six pens with a capacity of four hundred hens in winter and three hundred in summer. This department was started for instruction and information, and we would like to have the people of the State feel interested in it and use it for their benefit.

The Cottonwood.

[BY PROFESSOR KELLERMAN.]

The growing scarcity of valuable timbers has directed increased attention to those kinds that have been hitherto largely neglected. Though the quantity has decreased with extraordinary rapidity, the quality represented by the numerous native species, of both hard and soft woods, yet remaining, is such that all reasonable demands can be fairly and satisfactorily met.

A tree that would be counted comparatively worthless by most persons is the COTTONWOOD, a rapid growing tree, often of large dimensions, that is distributed over the whole eastern and central portions of the United States. It is said that last winter while the demand for yellow pine and poplar in St. Louis was slighted, cottonwood was in active request.

It finds use for a variety of purposes. The lower grades are manufactured into packing-boxes, vegetable crates, barn boards, sheathing, etc. The upper grades are largely made into wagon boxes, the toughness of the wood making it especially valuable for this purpose. Clear stock under twelve inches wide is used for flooring, ceiling, casing and other purposes where pine is commonly used.

Properly dried cottonwood is said to be equal to poplar for many purposes. It is recommended by its lightness, the ease with which it is worked, and the way it takes and retains paint. It can be used for many purposes where pine was once considered indispensable.

Besides the utility of the lumber furnished, the cottonwood has the far-

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ther merit of furnishing a very handsome shade tree. Its bright, broad foliage, its symmetrical crown, the ease with which it can be transplanted and the rapidity of its growth, all highly recommend it. In fact, it is now quite often used, and nurseries sometimes offer it for sale under the name of Carolina poplar.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The total enrollment last Friday was 694.

The Senior Class has several new members this year.

Bope's Big Band started out this year with flattering prospects.

M. M. RARICK AND RAY LUTZ made a trip to Sandusky last week.

The roll of the battalion was increased about 240 on last Monday.

MR. C. W. BURKETT was visiting home friends Saturday and Sunday.

There are eight students taking the new course in Ceramics and Clay working.

J. H. HARTER, an ex-student in Agriculture, visited the University and friends at the opening of the term.

MR. F. H. MCGUFFEY, '94, although having completed his college course, makes regular visits to the University.

MR. TURNER has resigned his position as foreman of the University garden, and J. S. Hine, '93, has taken his place.

The spring has lost but few old customers since last year, and has gained many new ones.

MR. W. D. MERCER, a former Agricultural student, has returned to Columbus with the intention of attending the Ohio Medical University.

MR. M. A. MUNN, '94, who has a position on the engineering corps of the C., S. & H. R. R., continues to

make his headquarters at the Columbia Boarding Club.

The Engineering students assembled Friday, organized a society and elected officers as follows: H. Stephenson, President, Miss Knight, Vice President, and V. R. Covell, Secretary and Treasurer. The meetings are to be held alternate Tuesday evenings.

The Columbia Boarding Club, since being incorporated and moved into the new club house on Eight avenue, has been organized for the ensuing year with a membership of thirty.

The trustees, as elected at the first regular meeting, are Messrs Sprague, Ward, Robins, Marquard and Riggs.

At the meeting of the Athletic Association on last Thursday, Mr. Boynton was elected President; L. B. Thomas, Vice President; S. Carson, Secretary. The Board of Directors are Professor Denny, Messrs. G. S. Marshall, W. V. T. Landis, C. W. Wood and W. A. Reed.

There are thirty-six new students in the School of Agriculture this year, which makes seventy-six in all; there are forty-four counties represented by one or more students, and four from states other than Ohio. Which of the several schools of the University can say as much?

Prof. Thomas Shaw, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, judged the dairy cattle at the State Fair, and while here was a guest of Professor Hunt. Professor Shaw's lecture in the show ring upon the "Essential Points of a Dairy Animal" was an instructive feature and was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. He also lectured before the Wool Grower's Association.

The Corn Yield.—John Inglis, a corn expert, recently went over the corn territory for his clients, and says he estimates the corn crop at about 1,700,006,000 bushels. He estimates that not over 25,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

THE Agricultural Society held a business meeting on Tuesday evening, September 25th. The chief object of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing term. The following officers were chosen:

R. W. Dunlap, President.
M. M. Rarick, Vice-President.
John F. Cunningham, Rec. Sec.
S. D. Ayers, Corresponding Sec.
C. J. Miller, Treasurer.
C. W. Burkett, Critic.
J. T. R. Hill, Librarian.
W. E. Cline, Historian.
D. A. Crowner, Sergeant-at-Arms.

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Sonnet.

That voice is sweet which cheers the weary soul,
That man is true who never quits a friend,
But stands by him, with favors to attend,
That eye is safe which views the immortal goal,
Those thoughts are pure which aim still to enroll,
Each act and deed and thought, with which defend
The right and truth; the evils to amend,
And make on earth sweet peace and love control.
This life sets monstrous traps for every man,
We can not wonder that he should go astray
Out of the right; he does the best he can.
Life is too short; our days soon pass away.
No one begins where we at first began,
But all begin, all die and all decay.

—C. W. B.

The Model Farm.

To own a model farm is the ambition of every intelligent farmer. This has always been the desire of farmers, no matter when they lived.

But time changes opinions. The model farm of years ago is not the model farm of to-day. Then, if a farm contained a goodly number of acres, with a few improvements, it contained all the requirements for a model farm.

But now it requires more. We would not say that because a farm contains 300 acres, it is a model one. A farm of fifty acres may be more nearly a model than a farm containing one hundred acres.

It cannot be in the size, for many farms are larger or smaller, and yet in no respect would one wish to make an example of them. A farm with improved houses and barns, together with orchards and machinery and farm animals, would more fully meet the expectations of those viewing a model farm. Many would think that with these a man could make an ideal farm. True, he could, but these alone do not constitute the model farm. There is something more than this—something more than merely the mechanical part of a farm.

There must be a head, an intelligent deviser, that makes of it a model farm.

We say that is a model farm, because the soil affords a good reaping and makes the owner a successful, prosperous man.

Now will this be the case if the owner be ignorant? Can the best be gotten from anything when the worker knows nothing of the course run? It has not proved so.

A model farm contains everything that is necessary for plant growth and the modern improvements that conduce to prosperity and happiness of the owner, and this is accomplished by the owner being an intelligent, educated man.

The model farm feeds a happy family, permits education to walk in the farm gate and allies the home of the farmer with the halls of true learning.

The home of every model farm contains a library and all the home environments, which make the persons in that home happy, influential and models for other people.

A model farm is, therefore, a cultured workshop, containing all the necessary improvements and inventions which conduce to the prosperity and the happiness of the owner.

In one sense it is that which is practically done; in the higher and true sense it is good theory put into good practice.

EXCHANGES.

Last month thirty-three cattle were slaughtered in Rhode Island on account of tuberculosis. Pretty big scare for so small a State.—*National Stockman and Farmer*.

Two-fifths of the entire area of the United States consists of arid land and upon 616,000 acres crops could be produced with water. At present only one-half of one per cent. of this land is under irrigation.

It takes good management to make the farm pay a good per cent., but if it furnishes a good living for the family, and at the same time is keeping up in value, it is paying fully as well, considering the amount of capital invested, as many other lines of business. Give it this credit, and be not so ready to say that farming does not pay.—*Farmer's Home*.

Mexican Cattle Coming.—Texas stockmen fear great loss under the new tariff law, with duty reduced from \$10 a head to 20 per cent. ad valorem and grass good in Texas, they expect that 100,000 cattle will be brought in from Mexico in the next sixty days to be fattened and sold in competition with native stock. Thousands of cheap horses are also likely to come.—*The Cultivator and Country Gentleman*.

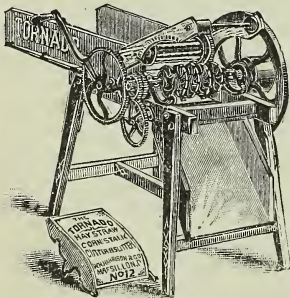
The building and extension of railways through Siberia, and opening of

new lines of transportation by water, now in progress or contemplation, will furnish outlets for the surplus of a vast area of Siberian wheat lands that hitherto have been shut off from European markets. If this surplus of Siberia be or is going to be as great as some say, American wheat-growers will seriously feel such an addition to the competition. Apparently the world will not lack for wheat very soon, unless through extensive crop failures.—*Farm Implement News*.

Boys, I don't want you to leave the farm, I wanted to leave the farm once, and I would have left it, but my health broke down and I had to go back to regain my health. I am now glad that I had to go back. It is one of the surest callings under the sun for the average man. Now, boys, I think you will see an inscription over the gateway leading into every city, if you look closely. It reads, "Of all the farm boys who enter here to remain, not one in five hundred succeeds so well as though he had remained on the farm." Think of it, boys. I could not find that inscription when I was a boy, because I did not want to find it. I have many times seen it since. And if you don't want to find it, you will not likely see it, but take my word for it boys, it is there.—*Prof. Shaw, in Farm, Stock and Home*.

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